

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 61°-63°. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 61°-63°. FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy, Temp. 61°-63°. NEW YORK: Saturday, intermittent rain, Temp. 61°-63°. (10-12 130-152). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 1, 1981

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Oueddei Demands Libyan Withdrawal From Chad by '82

The Associated Press
PARIS — President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad has demanded the immediate withdrawal of Libyan troops from the capital of N'djamena and from southern Chad and a total pullout by the end of the year, according to a government communiqué.

The government statement, issued late Thursday night after a Cabinet meeting, followed a three-day visit to N'djamena by Maj. Abd el Salam Jallouli, the No. 3 man in Col. Moamer Qaddafi's Libyan government.

The Libyans intervened in Chad's civil war in December last year, giving victory to President Goukouni and driving the rebel former Defense Minister Hissene Habré and his forces from N'djamena. Mr. Habré has continued to fight a guerrilla war along the extreme eastern border with Sudan.

Chadian Communiqué

The Chadian communiqué, as reported by the French news agency Agence France-Presse, said the withdrawal "must be total and immediate for N'djamena and the Shari-Baguirmi," a region that extends 300 kilometers (185 miles) south of the capital.

So far as the rest of Chad is concerned, the communiqué said, a "ministerial commission has been created to reach a common accord with the Libyan authorities on the withdrawal which will be effective Dec. 31, 1981."

"The pan-African peacekeeping force and the Integrated National Army will progressively take possession of the localities still occupied by the Libyan forces," the statement said.

The decision to demand withdrawal comes after several days of high tension in Chad, during which rumors of a possible coup had worried officials and diplomats from N'djamena to Paris.

Denial of Coup Rumors

The Chadian government on Thursday issued an angry denial of rumors that Foreign Minister Abd al Aayil, a staunchly pro-Libyan official, was planning a takeover. Mr. Aayil has been very close to Col. Qaddafi and strongly supported the Libyan intervention while

Mr. Goukouni has been less enthusiastic.

Rumors of a coup began to circulate when Mr. Jallouli arrived in N'djamena and troops were deployed at the capital's airport.

Mr. Goukouni reportedly has been under increased pressure from Col. Qaddafi to merge Chad and its four million inhabitants with Libya, a plan the Libyan leader proposed immediately following the end of the civil war.

Several Western intelligence sources placed the number of Libyan troops in Chad at between 8,000 and 15,000.

At last week's meeting of North-South leaders in Cancún, Mexico, President François Mitterrand of France called for the installation of an African peacekeeping force in Chad, a former French colony that became independent in 1960.

The Organization of African Unity has long discussed sending a pan-African force to Chad, but it has never materialized.

Claude Cheysson, the French external affairs minister, speaking to the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday, said that putting into effect the OAU resolution on the pan-African force for Chad was more urgent now than ever.

The French External Relations Ministry, which had earlier declined to confirm or deny the confused reports emerging from Chad, said Friday that it had noted Mr. Goukouni's statement.

Nimeiri Criticizes Qaddafi

KHARTOUM, Sudan (NYT) — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan renewed a diplomatic campaign Thursday against Col. Qaddafi.

The Sudanese president appealed to other African nations to break diplomatic ties with Libya and boycott the OAU conference that is to be held in the Libyan capital next year.

At a news conference, Mr. Nimeiri also offered Khartoum as a site for the conference. "All the African states, I ask them to immediately cut diplomatic relations and announce that they are not going to Tripoli for the conference because Qaddafi is not a man who can lead Africa," he said.

Senators, White House Differ on the Meaning Of AWACS Guarantees

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The meaning and legal nature of the pledges that President Reagan gave to members of the Senate to win acceptance of the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia have come under senatorial scrutiny. White House answers Thursday were not as specific as some senators had seemed to believe on the day of the vote Wednesday.

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3rd, said the president's letter to the Senate, made public Wednesday in the course of the debate on the \$8.5-billion arms sale, "probably does not have technical legal effect," but it would be "binding" on Mr. Reagan as a moral commitment.

The letter said that actual transfer of five Airborne Warning and Control System planes would take place "only after the Congress has received in writing a presidential certification, containing agreements with Saudi Arabia, that the

following conditions have been met."

The letter then listed six subjects, some divided into sub-sections. When asked if one section of the letter meant there was any agreement with Saudi Arabia on "joint crewing" on the AWACS by United States and Saudi personnel, Mr. Baker said "as such, no."

Sen. Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, said Wednesday after switching from opposition to support of the sale that he had written the section on "command structure" in the letter and that he believed it would be "very, very difficult" for the president to make the promised certification to Congress without some kind of joint crew arrangements.

The passage of the letter says "agreements as they concern organizational command and control structure for the operation of AWACS are of such a nature to guarantee that the commitments above will be honored."

Another passage, written by a group of five freshman Republicans that included Sen. Gorton, said the president must certify that initiatives toward "peaceful resolution" of disputes in the Middle East had been completed or that "significant progress toward that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

In answer to a question, Mr. Baker said he did not think the letter "implied" that the AWACS could not be delivered if Saudi Arabia was not giving assistance to peace initiatives. But he said "the president will have to be the judge" of whether Saudi behavior has been of assistance.

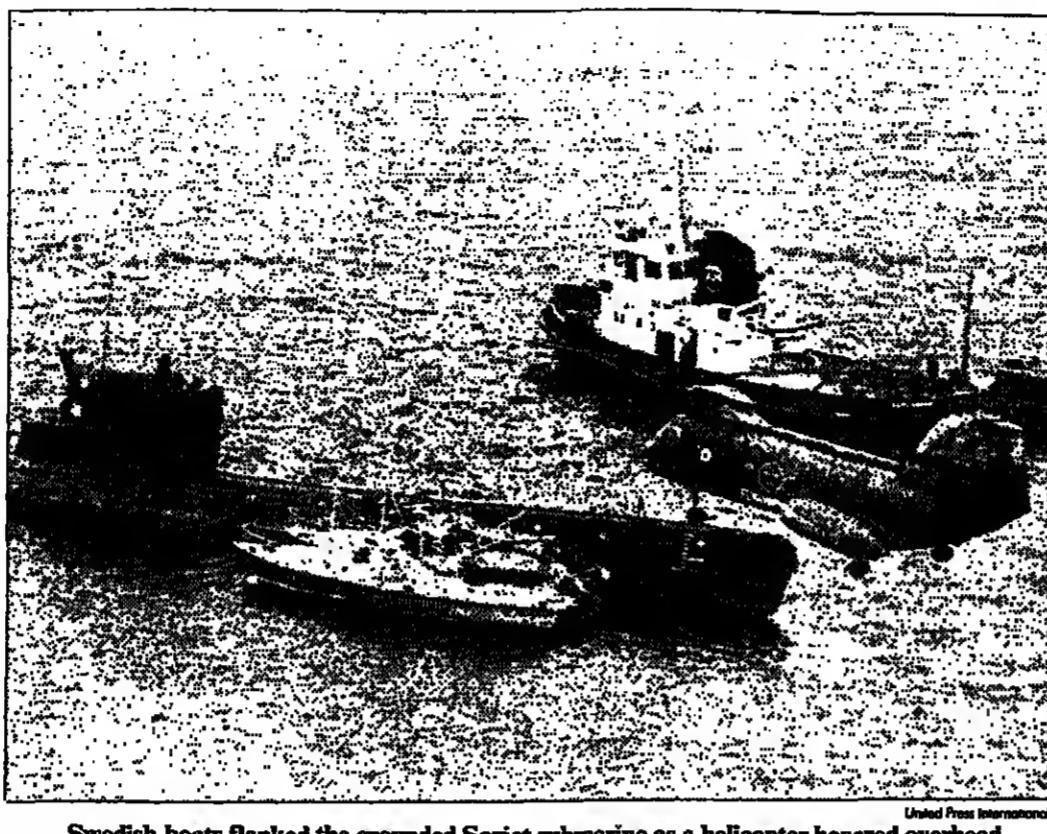
Saudi Informed

Mr. Baker was speaking at a news conference at which the president's success in winning permission to proceed with the sale in a 52-48 vote was described. Richard V. Allen, the White House national security adviser who also participated in the news conference, said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had informed a representative of the Saudi government of the passage on "regional peace and security."

However, Mr. Allen also said that he did not wish to "characterize" the Saudi position on that or other passages in the letter.

Mr. Reagan's present term of office will have ended before the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International
Swedish boats flanked the grounded Soviet submarine as a helicopter hovered overhead.

'Delicate' Talks Held About Sub Russian Captain Won't Leave Boat

From Agency Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Swedish naval officers held "very delicate" talks Friday with the commander of a Soviet submarine aground outside a Sweden naval base, the Defense Ministry said.

A Swedish officer and an interpreter boarded the sub three times during the day, but the Soviet commander, Pyotr Gushin, was said to have refused requests that he go aboard a Swedish ship and cooperate in an investigation. Earlier reports had said that he had left his vessel for questioning.

Two Soviet diplomats were allowed to go to the town of Karlskrona near the base to assist in the investigation. But the commander of the Swedish base, Lenart Forsman, said the diplomats would not be allowed into the military area and insisted that the submarine's captain would have to leave his ship for interrogation.

The Swedish authorities have said the vessel would be left stuck on the coast if the commander did not cooperate. "If they won't cooperate, they can sit there," a Swedish officer said. "We have time to wait."

Two representatives of the Soviet Embassy, including the naval attaché, were permitted to assist in the talks. They were flown from Stockholm to Karlskrona Friday after the submarine captain repeatedly insisted he needed such counsel.

A representative of the Defense Ministry said Sweden was prepared to block an attempt by the Soviet Navy to free the submarine.

The Karlskrona archipelago is

very narrow, and we are prepared for any attempt," she said. "Very delicate talks are going on."

A spokesman at the naval base 450 miles south of Stockholm said: "We have posted a lot of armed soldiers to the area. We have also increased helicopter and fighter surveillance."

Cmdr. Karl Andersson, chief of staff at the Karlskrona base, again boarded the submarine with other officers this morning, the military spokesman said.

The 200-foot Soviet craft went aground in the Karlskrona archipelago Tuesday night 20 miles from Swedish waters and 10 miles from the Baltic base.



The Associated Press
Commander of Soviet sub tries to keep reporters away.

While no immediate solution was in sight Friday, Cmdr. Andersson indicated there could be an opening in the talks soon. Other Swedish officials said they were prepared for a lengthy wait. The crew of the sub, described by Swedish experts who inspected it from the outside as specially modified for intelligence missions, was believed to have supplies of fuel, food and water for at least two weeks.

None of the crew has left the sub and the only Swedish official allowed aboard so far has been Cmdr. Andersson.

Swedish forces in the area were strengthened further as two battalions of marine and paratroop commandos were stationed on nearby islands.

The authorities were trying to keep civilians out of the area.

"There are too many people with loaded guns around and we won't take the risk of an accident," a naval officer said. He referred to himself as "a small Swedish frigate, a minesweeper and torpedo boats were on the duty in the area dotted with small islands. Also standing by were salvage tugs and, though the weather was mild, an icebreaker.

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A Swedish naval officer discounted reports that Cmdr. Gushin had been relieved of command and locked up aboard the submarine. The officer said Cmdr. Gushin and the sub's political officer "took turns" in the talks.

Kidnapped Italian Slain

Lind Press International

ROME — Giovanni Palombini, 80, a businessman kidnapped in April, was found dead in a ditch near here Wednesday. His body coated with formaldehyde and his eyes covered with tape.

vilians in small boats who had come out earlier to get a close look at the sub.

Cmdr. Forsman, who insisted the talks would be an "interrogation, not a negotiation," said the sub captain apparently had not yet received orders from Moscow or his marine commander. He refused to go into details on the talks.

Cmdr. Forsman said that the sub was able to communicate by radio with its home base. He refused to say whether the Swedes were able to listen in. He also said that some Soviet ships, including two destroyers and salvage vessels, were still at Sweden's territorial limit of Karlskrona.

The base commander said that weekend leaves had been canceled at the base. Asked if the situation had become more tense, he answered "oo more than yesterday."

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A. Salim's widow seeks to reopen trial of century

Hauptmann's Widow Seeks to Reopen 'Trial of Century'

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Two crew members of an East German freighter have left Tokyo for West Germany

Thursday night after being granted asylum by Bonn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. He added that the man and the woman jumped ship after arriving in Japan and "confirmed their request for freedom."

2 East Germans Defect

The Associated Press

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Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, produced more than 10 million barrels a day until August, but September output was cut to just over 9 million. Sheikh Yamani said his country's October production would be "maybe more than \$34."

In London, Walter Kirsten, managing director of BP International, said the OPEC's new prices are too high and African producers charging the largest differentials will still find it hard to attract customers.

Given present spot market prices, OPEC would be more sensible to set a \$32 marker with a \$2.50 differential for high quality African crudes, Mr. Kirsten said.

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Sudan Is Happily Preparing for a Huge Invasion — of Aid and Money

By Charles T. Powers
Los Angeles Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — This does not look like a capital city preparing for war, but it is getting ready for an invasion — the invasion of the aid-givers — and it is a most pleasant prospect for Sudan.

Every flight up from Nairobi or down from Europe brings one or two more men with briefcases containing contracts, plans and development plans for Sudan, a country that needs them badly. At the bottom of these papers, there is usually a check made out to Sudan.

But while Khartoum does not seem on a war footing, despite sporadic Libyan bombing of towns along the border with Chad, the most welcome delegations in Khartoum these days consist of Pentagon officials whose briefcases contain order blanks for tanks, anti-aircraft batteries and howitzers.

"They are here," a U.S. official said, "because Sudan needs our help and because Sudan is becoming the first line of defense against Col. Qaddafi."

Bulwark in Region

Col. Moamer Qaddafi, the unpredictable Libyan leader is as much on the minds of the Americans as the Sudanese, particularly after the assassination of Sadat by Moslem extremists, which Col. Qaddafi applauded. The United States views Sudan as a bulwark against Libya in the region.

Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri, bereaved and angry at the death of Sadat, his good friend and ally, said his country was being attacked by Libya and was, in fact, on the verge of war. He said he needed help.

In Cairo, he met with U.S. Secretary of State Alex-

ander M. Haig Jr., who announced that the United States was answering his appeal with \$100 million in military aid, to be delivered as soon as possible.

Some of the most pressing items, principally anti-aircraft systems, are expected to be here within 60 days. Some of the equipment will be accompanied by U.S. advisers, who may stay in Sudan only long enough to teach the Sudanese how to use it.

30 Incidents

In all, the government said, there have been about 30 incidents involving Libyan air attacks on Sudanese villages.

The Libyan troops come from Chad, where they have been based for about a year after entering that country's civil war on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian authorities were opposed in the war by the forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habré, who is still fighting Mr. Goukouni and the Libyans from guerrilla bases in eastern Chad, not far from the Sudanese border.

"As far as we know," a diplomat here said, "Habré's people are not coming across the border into Sudan. But of course that border is extremely easy to cross — there are nomads who live on both sides — and no one can really say for sure."

It is clear, however, that the Sudanese are cheering Mr. Habré. Most of Mr. Habré's arms are gifts from Egypt and are sent to him through Sudan. Mr. Habré is said to be a frequent visitor to Khartoum.

The Libyans have used Italian twin-engine, propeller-driven planes, frequently dropping vintage bombs that fail to explode. They also use rockets but not very effectively.

Clearly the country needs help. Production of cotton, its most valuable export, has fallen steadily in recent years. Major irrigation projects have failed.

The Libyan pilots have killed 26 cows, 7 goats, 3 camels and 1 human being according to the Sudanese Ministry of Information. About 30 villagers, it said, have been seriously injured.

The raids have subsided, however, and none have been reported for the several days. According to reports reaching Khartoum, Col. Qaddafi said last week that he was calling a halt to the raids.

"It is too early to say, perhaps," an African diplomat said, "but I would think that Qaddafi will back down on this one, if he hasn't already. It is beginning to get dangerous for him. What will be interesting now is to see what President Nimeiri does with this military aid. Nimeiri, as we know, despises Qaddafi."

Indeed, Mr. Nimeiri said in April that Col. Qaddafi would be eliminated. "We have to do something together to get this man out of the government by any kind of war, by taking him out, by killing him," Mr. Nimeiri said.

Verbal Attacks

The Sudanese Army has 71,000 troops. Despite Mr. Nimeiri's stinging verbal attacks, few observers here can envision a Sudanese invasion of Libya.

In addition to military aid, the United States last year gave Sudan \$114 million in financial assistance, mainly food and agricultural aid, and the assistance will continue at that level, if not higher, this year.

Moreover, there are rapidly expanding West German, British, Dutch, Italian and Belgian aid programs in Sudan.

Clearly the country needs help. Production of cotton, its most valuable export, has fallen steadily in recent years. Major irrigation projects have failed.

The population of about 18 million is 80 percent illiterate. With an area of about one million square miles, it is Africa's biggest country.

It is blessed, however, by the Nile River — the Blue Nile and the White Nile meet Khartoum in the middle of the desert — which gives the country an agricultural potential that it has never come close to realizing.

Ethnic Division

Ethnically, Sudan is divided in two — blacks in the south, Arabs in the north. The division has always permeated political problems, with the Southerners, from their capital in Juba, suspicious of the Arabs in Khartoum.

Mr. Nimeiri has been in power since 1969, reaching the palace after participating in three unsuccessful coups. Since then, about 15 coups have been attempted against him, five of them offering serious threats. But his popularity is higher than ever, diplomats say.

Perhaps the best news of all for Sudan are strong indications that it may have major oil reserves. Standard Oil of California has a \$200-million exploration program here, and results so far are said to be promising. Oilmen have joined the flow of aid donors and salesmen filling up flights to Khartoum.

"These things happen quite fast sometimes," said Peter Day, a London-based representative of a U.S.-Arab contracting company. He scanned the crowded hotel bar where dozens of men like himself conferred intently over their evening drinks, their ubiquitous plastic briefcases parked by their chairs.

"You can see it happening here," Mr. Day said. "I just hope I'm not too late."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan Denies Policy Team Shake-up

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has denied reports that he is planning a shake-up in his foreign policy team and emphasized that "there will be no musical chairs."

Columnist Joseph Kraft reported Monday there were "rumors" that national security adviser Richard V. Allen was on his way out and that presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d would replace Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

CBS News correspondent Bob Schieffer reported Wednesday that there was a behind-the-scenes move to replace Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. with Mr. Weinberger and that a major shake-up of the administration's foreign policy and national security apparatus might be in the works. Both reports were immediately denied by the White House.

Nicaraguan Hijackers Free Hostages

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Five rightist Nicaraguans who hijacked a domestic airliner freed 21 hostages on Friday in exchange for six Nicaraguans imprisoned here and forced the pilot to fly them to a secret location. The pilot returned here with his co-pilot but said, "I cannot say where I left them. There was a death threat. I cannot tell you any more."

A presidential spokesman said the hijackers were supporters of the former Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza. The six imprisoned Nicaraguans had been held in connection with the bombing in January of a radio station they said was leftist.

The 29-seat plane with a three-person crew was full when the hijacking began Thursday. Four hostages were released Thursday. After all-night negotiations, the remaining passengers and a stewardess were freed.

Bomb Plot at Sadat Rites Is Probed

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Investigators interrogating suspects in the assassination of Sadat say the plotters planned to kill senior government officials at Sadat's funeral, according to Friday's issue of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram.

Al-Ahram said the plotters had planned a bomb attack against Egyptian officials at the funeral because of "a rare opportunity of having their targets assembled all in one place."

The newspaper said a number of loosely aligned Moslem fundamentalist groups bent on deposing Sadat and his secular regime had planned to install as temporary leader Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a blind religious leader, whom the investigators accused of having provided a religious rationale for killing Sadat. Sheikh Rahman is under arrest.

Papandreou Meets Turkish Minister

Reuters

ATHENS — Premier Andreas Papandreou said Friday after meeting with the Turkish ambassador that "our basic aim is ... to secure peace."

"I promised in my electoral campaign to hold out an olive branch to Turkey," Mr. Papandreou said after meeting with Turkish Ambassador Fahr Alacam. The two governments have been at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean Sea and over Cyprus.

The new Socialist premier declined to say whether the dialogue between Greece and Turkey at senior diplomatic level would continue. The dialogue was initiated by the conservative government that lost the Oct. 18 elections.

Italy Says It Will Join Sinai Force

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian government announced Friday that Italy would participate in the U.S.-sponsored peacekeeping force for the Sinai Peninsula.

U.S. troops will make up the bulk of the force that will patrol the Israel-Egyptian frontier after Israel completes its withdrawal April 26 from the last third of the Sinai it occupies.

In the Hague, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Netherlands was "seriously considering" participation. In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that "no final decision" has been reached on British participation, despite the Italian Cabinet statement. France has announced that it is prepared to send troops to the Sinai.

U.S. Sees Huge Grain Sale to Russia

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block Friday predicted the Soviet Union will buy all 23 million tons of grain offered by the United States and that more U.S. grain will be offered to Moscow next spring.

Mr. Block's forecast was higher than a projection made a month ago when the United States offered to sell 15 million tons in addition to the 8 million tons already assured under a U.S.-Soviet grain agreement.

At that time, Agriculture Undersecretary Seelye Lodwick estimated Moscow would buy a record 18 million tons. "I think they're going to take what we offer," Mr. Block said. "And then we're going to talk with them about still more sales next spring."

Tanks Are Sent Through Bangkok

Reuters

BANGKOK — Tanks rumbled through parts of Bangkok Friday, and troops and the police were put on alert after two unexplained bombs attacks this week in the Thai capital.

The increased security was accompanied by rumors of an attempted coup, but diplomats said the show of strength was more likely to be aimed at attempts to discredit rival factions within the armed forces.

The general who ordered the alert Thursday, the third alert this month, was a key figure in crushing an attempted military coup in April against Prime Minister Thaksin. He sent tanks past Thailand's parliament Friday, two days after the bomb attacks that injured two people.

Noting Call for Coexistence, Arafat Defends Saudi Plan

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, said in an interview published here Friday that he welcomed the Middle East peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia because it called for "coexistence" between Israel and the Arabs.

The remarks by Mr. Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, came amid a resurgence of interest in the Saudi plan, presented in August, which calls for the creation of a Palestinian state but appears to tacitly recognize the state of Israel.

As he has often done in the past, Mr. Arafat shied away from directly saying he would recognize Israel.

In the interview, published in the Beirut daily *An Nahar*, Mr. Arafat defended Prince Fahd's plan and said it would be brought before other Arab leaders for discussion at a meeting in Morocco on Nov. 25.

When his interviewer noted that the Saudi proposal provided for some form of Arab recognition of Israel, Mr. Arafat said:

"Prince Fahd spoke about coexistence. This is something new, because for the first time Saudi Arabia speaks about or uses the word coexistence. I said the plan includes positive points. We shall discuss the details at the forthcoming Arab summit."

The Saudi proposal appears to give recognition to Israel under a provision "affirming the right of all countries of the region to live in peace."

It also calls for the withdrawal by Israel from all territory conquered since 1967, the dismantling of West Bank settlements and the establishment of a Palestinian state with its capital in Jerusalem.

Yugoslav Leadership Aims at Further Democratization

Georges Brassens, French Balladeer, Poet, Dead at 60

The Associated Press

SETE, France — Georges Brassens, 60, one of France's best-known contemporary poet-singers, died Friday at his home in this Mediterranean coast town.

Mr. Brassens had been preparing to return to the stage next year after a long absence. This was put off during the summer after he underwent surgery for a kidney disorder from which he had had for 20 years.

He was born in Sete and engaged in a number of diverse careers in his youth before being discovered in 1952 by the French cabaret singer Patachou.

Mr. Brassens wrote more than 135 songs. His recordings sold more than 20 million copies.

His songs showed his anarchist feelings. He delighted in ridiculing the establishment, the police, the courts and society. His most popular songs included "Le Gorille" ("The Gorilla"), "Mourir pour ses idées" ("To Die for One's Ideas"), "Les Bancs Publics" ("Park Benches") and "La Chasse aux Papillons" ("The Butterfly Chase").

Ex-Minister Sentenced In Ecuador Murder

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — The Supreme Court here has sentenced former Interior Minister Bolívar Jarrín to 12 years in a military prison for having ordered the murder of a political opponent.

Mr. Jarrín was found guilty and sentenced Wednesday for conspiring to kill leftist opposition leader Abdón Calderón Muñoz, who was shot and killed in November, 1978, in Guayaquil, while Mr. Jarrín was interior minister.

8 Killed in Crash of B-52

United Press International

LA JUNTA, Colo. — A B-52 bomber from March Air Force Base near Riverside, Calif., crashed in flames on the eastern Colorado prairie early Friday, apparently killing all eight crew members aboard.

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JFK, 10/52

Sandinistas Seek Better Ties With U.S.

By Terri Shaw
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At a time of growing political and economic turmoil in Nicaragua, the ruling Sandinista Front has sent its chief foreign-policy adviser to Washington to seek better relations with the Reagan administration and try

to quiet doubts about the course of the revolution among its former allies in Congress and elsewhere.

Julio Lopez, international relations secretary of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, said the principal purpose of his visit was to push Nicaragua's proposal for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in El Salvador. But he

spent much of his time both at the State Department and on Capitol Hill defending the Nicaraguan government's crackdown on political opponents.

[A top State Department official expressed concern Wednesday about a Soviet weapons buildup in Nicaragua and said that Managua appears headed toward establish-

ment of a "repressive, totalitarian" system, the Associated Press reported from Washington.]

A major topic in many of Mr. Lopez's meetings was the arrest Wednesday of four leading businessmen who were well known on Capitol Hill where they had lobbied for aid to Nicaragua since the Sandinistas took power more than two years ago. One of the four, Enrique Dreyfus, chairman of a powerful business federation, had worked actively for a \$33-million aid package passed by the Senate the day before he was arrested. An amendment by Sen. Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, provided that all aid be channeled to the private sector until the Nicaraguan government gives assurances that it will hold elections.

Economic Emergency

Mr. Lopez said Mr. Dreyfus and the other three businessmen were arrested for violating a law declaring a state of economic emergency and imposing penalties for making statements that would weaken the country's shaky economy. The businessmen issued an open letter last Monday to Daniel Ortega, the junta leader, saying the government was following "an unmistakable Marxist-Leninist ideological line" and that statements by some government leaders "can only be interpreted as the preparation of a new genocide in Nicaragua."

Mr. Lopez said in an interview that in their trial, now under way, the businessmen will be required to prove these statements or face imprisonment.

Participants in Mr. Lopez's meetings with congressmen said he was also asked to explain the recent 48-hour closings of the opposition newspaper La Prensa and a private radio station, as well as the seizure of the passports of three opposition leaders who had planned to tour Western Europe seeking political support.

Mr. Lopez said in the interview that Nicaragua had shown "extraordinary maturity" in dealing with political opposition in the face of severe economic problems and political tension.

The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama, two countries that have supported the Sandinistas since before they ousted President Anastasio Somoza, have called publicly for the release of the four businessmen. Venezuela, which has provided substantial aid to Managua, has urged the Sandinistas openly to hold elections, and even the Socialist International, which publicly backs the Nicaraguan government, has been urging the Sandinistas privately to permit more political freedom.

State Department sources have charged recently that Nicaragua is permitting large-scale arms traffic through its territory to leftist insurgents in El Salvador and that several hundred Cuban troops have recently arrived in Nicaragua.

Mr. Lopez said the report of Cuban troops is "a ridiculous joke; there are no Cuban troops in Nicaragua." He said the Nicaraguan government was trying to stop arms traffic to El Salvador, but added that such traffic was widespread and difficult to control throughout Central America.

leaders to the United States for visits early in their careers.

The bill passed Thursday by a vote of 317 to 38 without an attempt by critics of the threatened cuts to make any changes. Its manager, Rep. Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, acknowledged that the agency's plan for allocating the cuts would "practically wipe out some exchange pro-

grams in only 59 of the 120 countries where they now exist.

The agency says cuts of the contemplated size would also mean elimination of counseling and orientation programs for 300,000 foreign students studying in the United States, and a 50 percent reduction in the number of grants for international visitors to the United States. This grants program has brought many current foreign

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Politics of Oil Power

OPEC's price agreement represents the success of a strategy that Saudi Arabia has been pursuing implacably for nearly three years. It has been an awesome demonstration of economic power. Now the question is what the Saudis will choose to do next.

The struggle within OPEC has been between the Saudis and a group of governments — Iran and the Africans — who were the leaders in the push for larger and faster oil price increases. To force the high-pricers to conform to Saudi price policy, the Saudis have been selling their oil a little below that of other countries, and they have produced a little more of than customers wanted. They have drowned their competitors in Saudi oil.

That is what created the present slight surplus of oil on world markets — the alleged glut. Although the glut is genuine, the thing to remember is that the Saudis alone created it, and they can eliminate it whenever they please. The Saudis have hinted that, after imposing a unified OPEC price, they would take the responsibility for seeing that prices do not decline further. This means a little tightening to end the present downward trend. Do they mean to maintain the price in dollars or in real terms — that is, dollars adjusted for inflation? Don't count on the market staying soft much longer.

But the Saudis' exercise of oil power has

implications beyond pricing. It has created an interesting opportunity for them, in cooperation with the United States and the European governments, to deal with Libya. Now is the time for the United States to pull all American citizens out of Libya and, with the Europeans, stop buying Libya's oil. There will be no oil shortage.

Nigeria was one of the high-pricers and, because of it, has lost most of its customers. From last December to August, its production fell by two-thirds. If Libya's present customers were to swing to Nigeria, the Nigerians could supply them immediately with plenty of capacity to spare. Nigeria is a democracy, with a large population and urgent needs for development capital. Unlike Libya, Nigeria does not use its oil revenues to run assassination squads or to invade its weaker neighbors or instigate subversion in other countries.

With the AWACS vote, the Senate supported President Reagan in a policy of working with Saudi Arabia toward greater stability and peace. Libya is a major threat to that stability and peace because of the enormous oil revenues it commands. The United States and Saudi Arabia are now in a position, with a little European assistance, to turn off the Libyans' oil money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Five Costly Airplanes

How can I convince foreign leaders that I am in command if I cannot sell five airplanes?

That was the clincher. Having needlessly staked the presidency on the sale of AWACS and other formidable weapons to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Reagan had to win, at all costs. In the desperate quest for Senate votes, no hospital opening or base closing was overlooked. There was no compunction about uttering even the vilest threats, of retribution against Israel and of anti-Semitism in America. All this made the contest close. And in the end the president prevailed primarily because he played so well on the patriotism of some of the most principled opponents of the deal. They preferred the risks of a wrong policy to the danger of a discredited presidency.

So once again Mr. Reagan is an impressive winner. "It was in the fourth quarter with goal to go," he told his staff. "You pushed it over." But politics differs from football, and winning differs from success.

Recall last summer's presidential triumphs in Congress. Then, too, no weapon was spared to win the battle of the budget and the tax-cut superbow. Yet by fall the administration felt admit, needing yet another great victory. Why? Because of the costly concessions spent to win passage of the tax bill. They threatened such enormous budget deficits that the money markets refused to respond to the victory with the predicted optimism. In politics, what you win and how you win it also count.

By the most generous reckoning, what Mr. Reagan has won is some room for maneuver, an opportunity to get Saudi Arabia to repay him with significant diplomatic support in the Middle East. His recent arguments notwithstanding, the Saudis have been almost as recalcitrant as the toughest Arab adversaries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Better Team Won

We had it right all along — having predicted with no uncertainty and an equal amount of shrewd insight that the best team would win the World Series. Though we didn't italicize the word "team," that was the critical difference that made a goat out of a Lemo. When the Dodger glue finally took, the Yankees came unglued for four straight defeats on two coasts.

For the record, which we all know is the reason this game of baseball was invented, the togetherness of Los Angeles has been commemorated with an honest-to-goodness statistical World Series first-ever. Three Dodgers shared the most valuable player award: Ron Cey, Pedro Guerrero and Steve Yeager, whose contributions to the stunning Los Angeles comeback were simply the best of a bunch.

Mr. Cey's performance was all the more

Other Opinion

In Afghanistan and the potentially heavier Soviet losses if the Kremlin decides to invade Poland.

What we seem to be entering is a new testing period for Western nerve. Right now, it appears that the most serious danger is underreaction born partly out of a fear and mystification over the political processes at work. But those processes need not be either mystifying or fearsome if the U.S. government faces up to its task of rebuilding its political and military defenses against Soviet imperialism.

— From The Wall Street Journal.

Oct. 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Tennis Facing a Crisis

SHANGHAI — Out of a maze of fragmentary and often flatly contradictory reports reaching here from all parts of the Orient, one fact seems to stand out, casting a threatening shadow over the coveted plains of Manchuria: Russia has cut its last word. Despite Moscow's official defiance to Western powers of any intention to spread its influence in the Far East, report after report reaches Shanghai that Soviet troops are on the move in the north and that, as in the case of Japan recently, what the words of diplomats may assert, the actions of generals may deny. Significant perhaps above all is an obvious stiffening of the attitude of Japanese Army commanders in the still occupied regions.

After Reagan's Victory, What Saudi Role in the Future?

A Strong Saudi Lobby

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Nine percent of all the human beings who have ever lived are alive today, and earlier this week it seemed as though most of them were in Washington lobbying for or against the AWACS sale. This struggle was notable for one unlikely event: Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who is not generally considered the Senate's Oscar Wilde, said something epigrammatic: "No nation that is owned and run by 2,000 cousins can be called truly stable."

We shall see if the accelerating flight of private money out of Saudi Arabia and the small planes conveniently parked for private flights out at short notice presage stability.

If the lights had been turned out in the Senate Wednesday and the senators had voted anonymously on the merits of the sale, it would have lost 90-10. The decisive argument was: If the president loses, it will prove that he cannot control foreign policy.

Actually, had he lost, it would have proved that he cannot control foreign policy without thinking about it more than he has done. But that is true anyway. And this episode — a scandalous drain on executive energy on behalf of a commitment undertaken haphazardly and rationalized desperately — is not an example of foreign policy under control.

From the start, the side to be on in the AWACS dispute was whatever side was going to lose. The winning side was — is — destined to be blamed for whatever happens in the Middle East, and little good happens there.

If the sale had been blocked, the anti-Israel contingent in the U.S. government would have been hard to contain. Unfortunately, the fact that the sale was approved does not mean the Saudis have a burden of obligations to dispatch. They promised nothing of significance, nothing of significance having been asked. They will be as good as their word.

A lesson of all this is that in spite of the talk about the muscle of the "Israeli lobby," it is no match for the Saudi lobby. The latter includes all those corporations which — prompted by a passion for the public interest, we are invited to suppose — lobbied furiously for the sale. As Calvin Coolidge would have said had he been among us last week, the business of American foreign policy is business.

The arguments ginned up to rationalize this sale will be heard again when next the Saudis are in the mood for a shopping spree. The arguments will then be even more powerful because even more corporations will be salvaging, and because America has now put so many eggs in the Saudi basket.

Israel is preparing for final withdrawal from the Sinai. That will shrink its strategic space and remove a large inhibition on any Egyptian inclination to move away from the Camp David peace process.

And the Reagan administration has, with the AWACS sale, diminished Israel's qualitative edge. Israel is a small island in a vast, hostile sea, and has counted, militarily, on a qualitative advantage to compensate for its permanent quantitative disadvantage. Just as the Sinai withdrawal is about to increase Israel's jeopardy, the AWACS sale arms an enemy, and it tells Egypt that nations can receive U.S. favors while promoting "holy war" against Israel.

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Billy Graham to the Rescue

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Evangelist Billy Graham and Sen. Warren Rudman, the New Hampshire Republican, were the missing heroes in President Reagan's cliff-hanging AWACS victory Wednesday, although neither wants any credit.

Reagan turned to the country's best-known evangelical preacher to offer anti-AWACS threats made in the Senate by the Moral Majority's Rev. Jerry Falwell, a friend and supporter of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Parrying Falwell in talks to at least two senators, Graham made the case that AWACS in Saudi Arabia would pose no military threat to Israel.

Help from Rudman, the only Jewish member of the Senate to support the AWACS deal, also

came away from public view. His private remarks made a deep impression on Sen. Roger Jepsen, the Iowa Republican who had declared himself totally opposed to the sale. Jepsen's switch at the last moment to support Reagan was in no small part caused by Rudman.

Meanwhile, new doubts about President Reagan's proposed B-1 bomber program are rising because of confidential Pentagon cost figures of \$420 million for each of the 100 aircraft, up from the original Air Force estimate of \$230 million.

The B-1, killed by Jimmy Carter four years ago, is likely to be killed for good in Congress when the full story of the escalating costs gets out next year.

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Hungarians and Their Romantic Revolution, 25 Years Later

By Charles Fenvesi

But who is deceiving whom?

Many former revolutionaries believe that they have won when a Communist friend tells anti-Russian jokes and denies that he is a Communist. But they acknowledge that in the last three decades of its rule the party has never been more in control than now.

What is one to make of a Communist regime that permits — or perhaps authorizes — one of its spokesmen to speak of the Soviet bloc as "our concentration camp?" The same man lowers his voice — the restaurant is crowded — when expressing pity for "the poor Russians" who have even less to eat, having to pay for the new arms — his voice rises again — demanded by the fat, dumb marshals.

Hungarian Communists flaunt their private dissent. It is as if they were out to convince post-Communists at home and abroad — and perhaps themselves as well — that they, too, are patriots, carrying the burden of seeming to be traitors while in fact pressing for the best possible deal within an indissoluble vassalage to Moscow.

"For the West, Hungary is a spent cartridge," a Soviet diplomat said. "Hungarians have forgotten 1956 and learned to live by bread alone — and of course plenty of goulash. Things are just fine there."

Next day, he received a summons from the police. A high-ranking officer offered coffee and cake. "We don't want to see your talents wasted in jail," the officer said. "We'll give you a job instead. A good job." The rebel was too stunned to resist.

His friends haven't heard from him for years. But as they approached the 25th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising this month, they were sure that he has done well for himself. Perhaps he has built a little summer cottage by Lake Balaton, and by now he may be a member of the Communist Party, even a party functionary.

The party's counterrevolution has won. Its finest hour came when it convinced the revolutionaries — ex-Communists, Social Democrats, neo-Marxists, plain nationalists — to join the system and fight for reforms from within. The counterrevolution offered the nation the reality of prosperity instead of the daydream of independence.

Compromise

"Let us prosper," declared Janos Kadar, thus coining the most bourgeois slogan. It helped that people felt numb after the Soviet invasion — as if robbed and raped — and angry with the West for standing by while it was being beaten. They had bad enough of bread-and-potato meals, and common sense suggested that revolutionary romanticism could only lead to another defeat.

A historic compromise was called for: a trade of the body for the soul. The man who fixed it was Kadar, a former underground Communist and himself a victim of a Stalinist purge in 1951. Former Imre Nagy, in whose revolutionary Cabinet Kadar had served, was secretly tried and executed.

Today, 25 years later, Kadar is the one East European party boss who has made his people forget that he is a Communist and that they live under Communism. "The regime pretends that our system is Communist," says one ex-white Revolutionary, "and we pretend that we live in the West."

Surrender has its joys. One is knowing that nothing worse than defeat can happen; another is letting the victor think that the loser has made peace with him.

Hearts beat as one. Individual differences vanish; the risk of being shot at is a promise of immortality. Engaging in a revolution is like falling in love.

These days Hungarians are angry with Poland's Solidarity for upsetting the region's stability, and for ignoring their example. "Why don't the Poles realize that their struggle is hopeless?" Hungarians ask. "There is no way of jumping

over the wall."

Hungary's dissidents are all, or almost all, intellectuals, many of them ex-Communists or sons of Communists. Their influence is limited. Their objective is to work

that Solidarity is beholden to Roman Catholicism. He fears that sooner or later Solidarity will push too far and invite Soviet intervention, which in turn would mean repression everywhere in Eastern Europe.

János Kis, 38, has another view. He believes that with each passing day a Soviet invasion is less likely, and that the Polish government cannot undo the reforms forced by Solidarity. He has high hopes for positive changes that Solidarity's example will bring throughout Eastern Europe.

This is how Kis explains his optimism: "The difference between my generation that grew up since the revolution and those who fought for it is that we didn't share in the grandeur of those who were given jobs and honor by the regime after their jail sentences. Being grateful for forgiveness is crucial — it makes former revolutionaries compare the Kadar regime with the previous Stalinist regime and other regimes in Eastern Europe."

"We who are younger didn't live through the terror. We don't feel we owe anything to a regime for having liberalized itself. We tend to think that for Kadar, liberalization was his only way out, the only solution."

Old Allies

Communists dismiss their opponents as an isolated and minuscule minority. "A Hungarian dissident has no place to go," said one functionary. Dissidents acknowledge that they haven't made an impact on the masses.

But who is to know what popular reaction will be when prosperity wanes, as experts fear it is beginning to do? Or if the Soviets invaded Poland?

Hungarians have bought the party line that describes Solidarity members as unwilling to work and wanting to sponge on others, including the Hungarians. But Hungary and Poland have been allies for 1,000 years. One leader of Hungary's 1848 revolution was a Polish general, Józef Bem. It was on a lovely Budapest square named after him that the revolutionaries of 1956 assembled, declared their solidarity with the Polish rebels then striking in Poznan, and unfurled their flag, having cut out the Communist seal with the red star.

Would an invasion of Poland go unnoticed in Hungary? "No, not quite," one dissident assured me. "If the Red Army marches into Poland, call me." He gave me his telephone number. "There will be something happening here."

Charles Fenvesi, a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine, left his native Hungary after the 1956 uprising.

within the law, but not to accept the limitations and rules imposed by the authorities. They are reformers cautious and methodical, thinking for the long run. They are more like intersecting circles of friends than an organized movement.

"We are five years behind the Poles," said Ferenc Meret, 72. "Our projects are modest and nonprovocative. We are an opposition, not a resistance."

Meret is a psychologist who spent several years in various European jails as an underground Communist; after 1956 he served five years in jail for publishing a pamphlet criticizing the Kadar regime. A Marxist, he is concerned

about the Soviet ship without Western help.

Hungary has its small group of dissidents — about 300 writers, artists and other intellectuals.

They organize "free universities" in private apartments, where as many as 150 persons listen to lectures on subjects such as Soviet policy on literature or World War II history. They monitor civil rights violations and provide funds for the families of the persecuted. They mimeograph forbidden books and booklets; Xerox copying machines are guarded as if they were silos.

The dissidents are harassed; several of them have lost their jobs or been threatened with dismissal. High-level officials suggest that they visit the West and then stay there. Sometimes the advice is

to "let us prosper," declared Janos Kadar.

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Arts Travel Leisure

Taking the Jokes Out of British Cooking

by Moira Hodgson

NEW YORK — It's fashionable and fun to put down British cooking. People love to make jokes about soggy Brussels sprouts and dishes with names like Toad in the Hole. Well, the British are tired of hearing about how the only way to dine well in England is to eat breakfast four times a day.

Admittedly, restaurants with good native food are hard to find in Britain. But spectacular cooking does exist there — behind closed doors, according to Jane Garney, an Englishwoman who lives in New York. "There are two Englands," she says, "the hotel-pub-restaurant part that visitors see and the other England of private houses where you eat wonderful food."

To prove her point she has written a book, "British Cooking: A Well-Kept Secret," just published in the United States by Random House.

Recently she invited several American critics to sample some of the dishes from it: Marbled Veal, Hindle Wakes, Leeks in Brown Butter, Sherried Peas, Queen of Puddings and the Trumpington Ladies' Chocolate Biscuits. Among the guests was the author Calvin Trillin, a strong critic of British food.

"It is unfair to say the British lack both a sense of humor and a cuisine," he commented. "Their cooking is a joke in itself." But his opinion was changed by Garney's meals, and he ended up writing the introduction to her book. "I don't consider her food British," he says. "I think Jane gets it from a French restaurant, calls a dish Dog's Breakfast or whatever, and everyone thinks it's British."

"What was that dish you gave me last time I was here that was so good?" he asked before dinner. "Wasn't it called Widow's Peak?"

"No, it wasn't," said his wife, Alice. "I believe you're thinking of Housemaid's Knee."

Garney, who has worked in public television and founded a day-care center in New York, came here 17 years ago. For years, she cooked the meals she'd been brought up with in Henley-on-Thames, in Sussex, about an hour's drive from London. Her friends liked the food so much they couldn't believe it was British. So she decided to write a British cookbook.

"I set about it with the zeal of a reformer," she says. "I've always had a weakness for unpopular causes but I didn't realize quite how unpopular this cause was until I started writing the book. Everyone thought it was a huge joke."

Tourist traps and inferior pubs in Britain are partly responsible for the reputation of British cooking, Garney says. "Judging from those places you'd think that English people basically didn't like food," says Willard Taylor, a lawyer who insisted he lived for two years in London without having a decent English meal. "When the British dine out, they dine out in foreign restaurants and they love the pretentious ones."

Garney agrees. "Once on a visit to the Soviet Union we were handed a map of the entire

country with the gas stations marked with crosses, as though they were three-star restaurants in France. There's about one gas station every 400 miles. I feel that way about English pubs. You can go for miles and not eat well in one. People only eat good British food at home."

Yet Britain has an abundance of fresh fish, excellent beef, lamb, game and fine fruit and vegetables. British cheeses — Stilton, Blue Cheshire, Double Gloucester — are vastly underrated. In fact, says Garney, the best pub lunch is the "Ploughman's lunch" — English Cheddar cheese served with fresh crusty bread and pickled onions.

After her guests had polished off the mackerel, which had been baked and marinated in vinegar, and the marbled veal, which had all the delicacy of the lightest terrine and was served with a tan Cumberland sauce, Garney brought out the main course: Hindle Wakes. It turned out to be cold posset chicken in a lemon and vinegar sauce garnished with prunes and pickled onions.

"It is a very old dish," she explained. "It was supposedly brought to Lancashire by Flemish weavers in the 14th century. In the north of England local churches had a saint's day that was preceded by a wake to which women brought this dish. It was called 'hen de la wake' and the name was later distorted to Hindle Wakes." With the Hindle Wakes, Garney served leeks in brown butter and fresh peas, lightly cooked and flavored with sherry.

In addition to meat, fish and vegetable dishes, her book includes a section on the British breakfast, a chapter on beer, high tea and tea and a substantial section on puddings — the name the British give to all their desserts.

"My great-aunt, at the conclusion of a marvelous lunch, once asked an American guest if he would like some pudding," Garney says. "He was totally perplexed when she proceeded to offer him an orange."

HINDLE WAKES

1 large (5- to 6-pound) or 2 small (2- to 3-pound) chickens, cut up
Giblets from the chicken
2 tablespoons salt
1 large onion, stuck with 3 cloves
1 bay leaf
3 parsley sprigs
4 cups water
1 cup malt vinegar
1 tablespoon brown sugar
15 very large pitted prunes
3 cups cold tea

1/4 cups freshly made toasted bread crumbs
1/4 teaspoon each sage, parsley, marjoram and thyme
Juice and grated rind of 2 lemons
2 ounces butter
1/2 cup flour
Salt to taste
Freshly ground black pepper to taste
1 cup heavy cream
1 lemon cut into circular slices

1. Put the chicken pieces into a deep saucepan. Add the giblets, salt, onion, bay leaf,

Yield: 6 servings.
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parsley, water, vinegar and brown sugar. The chicken pieces should be just covered by the liquid; if they are not, add a little more water.

2. Bring to the boil and skim. Reduce heat and simmer for one hour.

3. Soak the prunes in tea for at least three hours. Mix the bread crumbs with the sage, parsley, marjoram, thyme and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Cut each prune lengthwise down the middle and place about a teaspoon of the breadcrumb mixture in each. Place the prunes in a large ovenproof pan and bake in a 300-degree oven for 30 minutes.

4. In a heavy saucier, melt the butter over low heat, stir in the flour and cook for at least five minutes. Strain the stock in which the chicken pieces were cooked and add 2 to 3 cups of stock to the flour, stirring until you have a thick sauce.

5. Add the juice and rind of the second lemon and salt and pepper to taste. Remove from heat.

6. When the sauce has cooled, stir in the cream. Remove the chicken carefully from the bones and place on a large serving dish. Spoon the sauce over the chicken until it is completely covered. Place a circle of prunes around the edge of the plate and decorate with the lemon slices. Keep covered until ready to serve but do not refrigerate; this dish should be served at room temperature.

Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

QUEEN OF PUDDINGS

1 1/4 cups fresh white bread crumbs
Grated peel of one lemon
1 heaping tablespoon sugar
2 cups milk
3 ounces softened butter
4 egg yolks
1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract
3 tablespoons raspberry jam
4 egg whites
1/2 cup sugar

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.

2. Put the bread crumbs, lemon peel and sugar into a mixing bowl. Bring the milk and butter to just below the boiling point over medium heat. Pour them on top of the bread crumb mixture and allow to stand for five minutes.

3. Beat the egg yolks and vanilla extract and stir them into the breadcrumb mixture.

4. Grease a round nine-inch soufflé dish and pour in the mixture. Bake for approximately 25 minutes or until the pudding is firm to the touch.

5. Remove the pudding from the oven and set aside to cool for five minutes. Spread the jam on the top.

6. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff. Add half the sugar and continue beating until they form stiff peaks. Fold in the remaining sugar with a metal spoon and pile on top of the pudding. Return the pudding to the oven and cook for an additional 15 minutes or until the meringue is slightly brown. Serve hot or cold.

Yield: 6 servings.
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France Relives World War II on TV

by Vicki Elliott

PARIS — Twelve years after it was made for television, Marcel Ophuls' four-hour film "The Sorrow and the Fury," a caustic appraisal of the German occupation of the French city of Clermont-Ferrand during World War II, was first shown on French television this week.

More than 60 percent of the viewing public, estimated at 18 to 20 million people, watched the two-part showing and relived the days when "people's fundamental preoccupation was in finding enough to eat" in the words of a Clermont-Ferrand pharmacist, one of the silent majority of Frenchmen who had to come to terms with the daily compromises demanded by life in Vichy France.

The national debate over France's conduct after its surrender still touches a tender spot. For every collaborator and every member of the Resistance, there were perhaps two others who attempted to survive as best they could: to traffic their ration cards, to keep their heads above water in a country where Nazi banners were draped over public buildings and where a German patrol might come round the next corner at any minute.

Sixty hours of footage went into the making of the film, subtitled "Chronicle of a French town under the occupation." Propaganda newscasts are interwoven with the reminiscences of 36 people who lived through the war years. As well as the public figures — Pierre Mendès-France, Sir Anthony Eden and Hitler's interpreter — the cast includes a spread of stock characters: the collaborator in dark glasses, the unpolished Resistance members, the Wehrmacht captain grown pudgy.

The focus is intimate and disturbing. There are the hairdresser whose head was shaved for collaborating, fingerling the hem of her smock nervously as she recalls the episode; the British undercover agent who reveals his love for a German officer; the rough brothers from the Resistance who have to live after the war with the neighbor who denounced them to the Gestapo; and the elderly schoolteacher, agonizingly drawn into admitting his acquiescence in the Nazi presence. Pierre Laval's son-in-law defends the former head of government, and tells how Laval interested on behalf of workers on his estate, so that they spent the war years at home, rather than in prison camps in Germany; a patrician in the Resistance awkwardly describes the difficulties of cooperating with Communists.

The work gave no new information and carried no revolutionary message, but, says Ophuls, "it had the impact of authenticity that somehow gave it authority." It is the human scale of the film that impresses, the fact that everyone is given his say. As Vincent Canby put it in a review in the New York Times when "The Sorrow and the Fury" appeared as a movie, it is "less concerned with provable guilt or innocence than with the awesome possibilities of human behavior."

The warts-and-all approach disconcerted the official custodians of French national pride.



A French woman charged with collaboration in 1944 has her head shaved.

This view was best expressed by Jean-Jacques de Bresson, director-general of the ORTF, the French broadcasting monopoly, under President Georges Pompidou. He went before a senatorial commission a decade ago to explain the ORTF's refusal to buy the film and said that it destroyed the myths that every country needs.

The film became, as Ophuls puts it, "a symbol of Gaulish censorship." A succession of rightwing governments, heirs to De Gaulle and the mythology of Resistance, never allowed it an airing on television.

Under the new Socialist government, however, the three television networks competed to buy the film, acknowledging it as a masterpiece. In 1972 it was on offer for only 300,000 francs; this year FR3 was obliged to pay 1.5 million francs (\$270,000 dollars) to show it.

Marcel Ophuls, son of the movie director Max Ophuls, made the film in 1969 with the backing of German television and Television Suisse Romande just after the events of May, 1968, cost him his job with the ORTF.

First shown in French cinemas in 1971, "The Sorrow and the Fury" was bought by 27 foreign television networks and became one of the most successful documentaries ever made. It was seen by 600,000 spectators in France first in small Left Bank movie houses and then, on wider release, and "it attracted about as

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Herald Tribune

weekend

At 60, Montand Mellows

by Axel Krause

PARIS — Yves Montand is all show business these days. Outside France, he is still far better-known as a singer and a movie star than as a political activist, yet he and his wife, Simone Signoret, have been championing liberal-leftist causes since the early 1950s, including opposition to French and U.S. involvement in Vietnam and support for dissidents in Communist countries.

But right now he is deliberately avoiding protest rallies and demonstrations, not even signing petitions. Last spring he turned down suggestions to campaign for the Socialist party and Francois Mitterrand. The main reason, he says, is work.

"The world can fall apart, but I must be available for the public," explains Montand, who is singing to sold-out performances at the Olympia Theater in Paris until Jan. 3. He has been preparing the show for well over a year.

With the exception of a 1974 benefit for Chilean refugees, Montand has not sung on stage since his last one-man show in Paris 13 years ago, and the present pace is grueling. He said recently that nervous tension causes him to lose nearly 2 kilos during each performance.

"When I work, I work," he says during an interview in his apartment. Slapping his knees, laughing heartily, he radiates the impression of someone thoroughly enjoying life and his work. Leaning forward, he adds intently, "I also have no illusions."

There is an apparent mellowing of Montand, which extends far beyond the fact that he turned 60 earlier this month and that his hair is graying. It comes across, for example, in his relaxed style of handling some 25 songs in the Olympia repertory. Eight are being sung on stage for the first time, but he also offers many old favorites, such as "Battling Joe" and "Les Feuilles Mortes." One longtime French admirer, recalling the impact of a highly successful Montand show in Paris nearly 20 years ago, says, "It is the same superb voice, many of the old songs with oew music, and of course, the same poised, dynamic Montand I remember, although he fears abuse of U.S. military and economic power in areas such as Latin America. Montand believes U.S. influence remains well-entrenched around the world, notably in Europe. "The fact is we like American culture, which we encounter all the time — in our use of English, hearing your music on radio and viewing your shows on television, or in the well-packaged food or the Coca Cola we consume so willingly... These influences exists and are still being felt."

A similar impression of tempered liberalism, comes through in Montand's decidedly conservative, tough anti-Soviet political stance, in his expressions of fear regarding the East-West armaments race, and in his surprisingly guarded views regarding social and economic reforms by France's Socialist government, which he still supports but with reservations.

"What is crucial these days is not being conceptually on the left or the right, but being lucid," Montand says.

"I am supporting the Socialists here, but not to any official or public capacity and I am certainly not saying amen to the left," Montand asserts, emphasizing that he has problems with the government's proposed reforms. "I have met some of the top Socialist officials, including party leader Lionel Jospin, and I find them honest, sincere and determined, but this may not be enough."

Indeed, what bothers Montand greatly is that the Socialist government may fail to solve what he regards as France's most pressing problems — growing unemployment and inflation. "It takes more than conviction to tackle these and other issues, such as the fact that the Germans still make better quality goods than we do here... I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the [Mitterrand] government and I support them with a reservation — that they do something about improving life in France."

Otherwise, Montand feels, "France could face even greater dangers — from the political extremes on the left or on the right."

Asked recently why he is Western Europe's only leading entertainer to talk openly about politics, Montand acknowledged the role, stat-



Yves Montand in fine fettle for his new show at Paris' Olympia.

ing "We all are embroiled in the same situation and everything is linked," including strategic military issues.

Over the years Montand has participated in many rallies for disarmament — a cause he still ardently supports — but says now that he favors stationing U.S. missiles in Western Europe as a way of assuring the area's security.

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"It is a difficult problem but one can't be too perfect and perhaps audiences want it all in French," he adds, noting that there is ample time to resolve the translation problem since he is committed to acting in a film after the Olympia show closes. It cannot be extended, "They have their schedule and I have mine," he says.

Montand does not relish being compared to other singers, but he has definite views on some of his notable contemporaries. He does not hide his disappointment with Bob Dylan, for example.

"I liked his last record, but something happened to him, he is not the same any more... Maybe he believes in God, but his music today is disappointing, compared to earlier times," Montand says. "His context then was the Vietnam war and the explosion of the American intelligentsia and he fit very well."

Montand was reminded that Frank Sinatra will turn 64 in December, that he and Sinatra both stemmed from similar Italian, working-class backgrounds in two tough cities — Massilia and Hoboken, N.J. — and that both finally emerged as top singers. How are they comparable?

"We both come from small Italian families and grew up in tough environments... We both love to sing," Montand says, brushing off all references to Sinatra's life offstage. "All I can tell you is that Sinatra is still a fantastic singer and when he is on the stage, there I find the real Frankie."

"Yes, we have something else in common — we both try to convey sincerity to the audience."

Again, Pilgrims Progress Across Spain

by Francois Raithberg

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain — More pilgrims are walking the medieval paths to Santiago de Compostela now than at any time in the last two centuries, tourism officials here say. Between 200 and 300 pilgrims now arrive each year in this Galician town after walking hundreds of miles across Europe to pray at or just to see the grave of Santiago, the apostle St. James.

It is a far cry from the huge crowds who defied snow and heat, wolves and highway bandits, fever and poisoned waters throughout the Middle Ages to win salvation at one of the holiest Roman Catholic shrines. But the officials see it as a definite revival of the pilgrimage tradition that all but disappeared after the French Revolution in 1789 because of a decline in faith. European wars and the advent of modern transport also reduced pilgrimages.

Among the 45 pilgrims who arrived in Santiago last September were two Frenchmen, aged 57 and 59, who covered 1,500 kilometers (900 miles) from Marseilles in four months, and a West German who reported he had walked an average of 47 kilometers (30 miles) a day for seven weeks.

A Japanese doctor, Kumio Izada, is expected to arrive by the end of December. When he left on Sept. 30 from the Tour St. Jacques in central Paris, a main starting point for the pilgrimage, he was given the traditional stick and scallop shell with which the pilgrims used to drink from fountains.

The scallop shell is the symbol of St. James, brother of St. John the Evangelist, who preached

A Talk With the Intriguing Ambler

by Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK — The publication of "The Care of Time," his acclaimed latest work, offered a chance to talk to Eric Ambler about the books he has been writing since the late 1930s. They include such classics as "Epitaph for a Spy," "The Mask of Demetrios" and "Journey into Fear."

"In England they're called thrillers," he said, "and to American bookstores show them into the mystery corner or get them mixed up with novels. When I was published by Knopf, the word 'mystery' was applied to them. I don't like the word 'suspense' as an adjective — any novel deserves suspense."

"Thrillers are respectable now. Back in the beginning, people weren't quite that sure about them. It's quite dismaying to learn of the number of academic theses now being written on the subject of thrillers. The reason the thesers-mongers are so interested in these stories is that they really say more about the way people think and governments behave than many of the conventional novels. A hundred years from now, if they last, these books may offer some clues to what was going on in our world."

"There is plenty of room for thrillers because there aren't too many serious novels written now. There are some bad novels, and a few good ones. Philip Toynbee once said that I was good bad, in danger one day of becoming good good. Perhaps he meant it as a compliment."

"By the way, I'm not claiming that my books become great novels through the passage of time. I'm simply saying they have some relevance in a social context. Most serious novels today have very little social context."

What about Graham Greene's word for it, "entertainment"?

"I remember talking with Graham about his invention of the word. He had wanted to write his thrillers under a pseudonym. O.K., his publisher told him, in that case I'll give you half the usual advance." "Oh," Graham replied, dropped the idea of using another name and created the word "entertainment" to differentiate from his other books. It's interesting to note that in his collected edition, Graham has taken off that label. And, as a matter of fact, I

cannot tell by now which are 'entertainments' and which are not — they're all Greene."

"It is nothing to say that a thriller has no point to make," Ambler went on. "It can entertain, advise, make aware — but I bear myself sounding pompous. So it is better to wrap up your ideas in a thriller plot, with entertainment, if you can."

Did "The Care of Time" have some underlying message, something that Ambler had on his mind?

"I don't know, most of my themes come out of thin air. But chemical warfare has troubled me for a long time. In the past few years the Russians and the NATO crowd have been stepping up their chemical warfare as a weapon. It is nastier than the threat of nuclear war to its way because there are no inhibitions about the use of chemical warfare — to those who think they could get to use it first, in a way, that's what this novel is, a warning."

"I'm not without social conscience about those things. I do have something to say. Early in my life and books, I was a little to the left, and I haven't changed that much; I'm still a bit of a leftist. What I believe is political and social justice. There is too little of that around, in one's own country or internationally. What I'm frightened to death about today is the kind of thinking that leads to an attitude of 'My armor is bigger than your armor.'

Ambler, who is 72, witnessed war firsthand in Italy and elsewhere in the 1940s. He headed a British film unit and that was borrowed by John Huston to work on the famous documentary "San Pietro." He says that Huston's own book omitted the fact that Ambler had contributed to that film, instead merely mentioning that he died. Did he work with Huston on any other films? "No, once is enough with John."

Ambler lived in Los Angeles and wrote screenplays in the 1950s, adapting such stories as Nicholas Monsarrat's novel "The Cruel Sea" and Walter Lord's "A Night to Remember." But he said he does not write scenarios any longer. Three of his books are now optioned for films. He does not adapt his own stories for the screen, finding that he changes them too much: "The only time I did a screenplay of my own, of 'State of Siege,' the producer complained that I had lost all the values from my own book."



Eric Ambler, master of the thriller.

He lives most of the time in Switzerland, in Clarens, a small town not far from Montreux, although he spent part of this summer in London, his birthplace.

"My wife and I were in London to see if we can afford to live there. It is very unstable, and I don't know if it is the right place in one's mature years. I would sooner be in California because of the weather. But it is pleasant in our apartment in Switzerland. I work seven days a week, usually from 7 in the morning till lunch time. A writer usually starts running down after five hours. My problem has been to keep pace with my imitators from way back. The thriller form enables you to say a great deal. Of course, you have to have something to say in the first place."

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(Classical and Chinese music), Hong Kong Arts Centre: Roberto Bravo piano (Mozart, Chopin). Space Museum Lecture Hall — Nov. 3: Camerata Trio.

ITALY

FLORENCE. Teatro Comunale (tel: 211251) — Oct. 31: "La Raisa." Raffaele Kartis and Mariella Lanza (Giovanni, Jolipa). Nov. 4: Dennis Russel Davies conductor, Kartis and Mariella Blumberg piano (Mozart, Bartok, Schumann).

MILAN. Teatro alla Scala (tel: 8879) — Nov. 4-6: Orchestra of La Scala Garibaldi Ferrer conductor (Shostakovich).

BRUSSELS

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512-5045) — Nov. 6: Belgian National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Eugene Indie piano (Beethoven).

AMSTERDAM. Concertgebouw (tel: 561-1535) — Nov. 6: Malcolm Svytsky piano (Mozart, Beethoven).

LONDON. British Film Institute (tel: 437-4355) — Nov. 6: London Film Festival. From Nov. 3: Includes: Screenings of 123 entries "Archive Treasures," from the Joye collection (Pre World War II BFI Production films, British Masters); (tel: 636-1535) — From Nov. 3: "Turner and George IV" in Edinburgh.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (tel: 589-8212) — Nov. 1: New Symphony Orchestra, Anthony Hopkins conductor, Anthony Peebles piano (Ravel, Borodin). Nov. 5: Capital Symphony Concert, Lorin

ENGLAND

DURHAM. Durham Music Festival — Includes: Van Milten College, Nov. 1-10: The Northern Sinfonia Orchestra with the Sinfonia Chorus, Ivana Fischer conductor (Handel, Bach). D.L.I. Museum and Arts Center (tel: 437-4355) — Nov. 3: Malcolm Sykes piano (Mozart, Beethoven).

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JAPAN

TOKYO. Metropolitano — Exhibit: "Masao Basho, 1644-1694."

• Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828-2111) — Oct. 31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Brahms). Nov. 5: Shura Cherkasy piano (Beethoven, Bartok).

• Tokyo Koseinenkin Hall (tel: 356-1111) — Nov. 4: Hein Holliger Wind Ensemble (Handel, Telemann).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM. Concertgebouw (tel: 719-9201) — Nov. 1: Concertgebouw, Kurt Sanderling conductor, Piet Honing clarinet (Sibelius, Nielsen). Nov. 3: Schubert Ensemble (Schubert). Nov. 4-6: Concertgebouw, Kurt Sanderling conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Prokofiev).

ENGLAND

GENEVA. New Musical (tel: 29-19-90) — Nov. 1: McCoy Tyner Quintet. Nov. 2: Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers. Nov. 3: George Adams Don Parker Quartet. Nov. 4: Herb Ellis, Charlie Byrd and Nancy Kressel. Nov. 5: Dizzy Gillespie Quartet.

LONDON. Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439-0747) — A star-studded array of American and British jazzmen appearing on different nights through Nov. 14 includes: Ray Brown, George Coleman, Toots Thielemans, Dizzy Gillespie, George Adams, Don Pullen, the Ronnie Scott Quintet.

PARIS. Jazz Festival de Paris (tel: 783-33-53) — Includes: From Oct. 31 to Nov. 7: Théâtre Municipal de Paris (tel: 261-19-83) — Oct. 31 at 9:30 p.m.: Sonny Rollins Quintet. Nov. 1 at 3 p.m.: BB King Blues Band. Nov. 1 at 8:30 p.m.: Tania Maria, Niehuisen, Gertrud, Chick Corea and Friends. Nov. 7 at 8:30 p.m.: Carl Taylor.

ON TOUR: Harry Belafonte. Nov. 3: Nuremberg at the McElsterhalle. Nov. 5: Innsbruck and Nov. 7 in Vienna.

• Joan Armatrading. Nov. 5 in Munich at the Circus Krone.

• Semper — Oct. 31 in Brussels. Nov. 1 in Strasbourg. Nov. 2 in Frankfurt at the Alte Oper. Nov. 4 in Heidelberg and Nov. 5 in Vienna.

• Track Stop — Nov. 1 in Kassel. Hanover Nov. 2; Hanover Nov. 3; Berlin Nov. 4; Stuttgart Nov. 5.

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ENGLAND

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LONDON. Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439-0747) — A star-studded array of American and British jazzmen appearing on different nights through Nov. 14 includes: Ray Brown, George Coleman, Toots Thielemans, Dizzy Gillespie, George Adams, Don Pullen, the Ronnie Scott Quintet.

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ON TOUR: Harry Belafonte. Nov. 3: Nuremberg at the McElsterhalle. Nov. 5: Innsbruck and Nov. 7 in Vienna.

• Joan Armatrading. Nov. 5 in Munich at the Circus Krone.

• Semper — Oct. 31 in Brussels. Nov. 1 in Strasbourg. Nov. 2 in Frankfurt at the Alte Oper. Nov. 4 in Heidelberg and Nov. 5 in Vienna.

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The art market

Joyce, photo by S. S. S.

Pageantry in the Reign of Charles V

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The large, sumptuous "Les Fastes du Gothique" (roughly "Gothic Pageantry") at the Grand Palais to Feb. 1) is devoted to the 14th century, a period here referred to as the century of Charles V. It is a handsomely presented show, its 369 items including sculptures, illuminated manuscripts, paintings, stained glass, tapestry, weapons, ivory boxes, crystal reliquaries, cameos and jewelry.

The 14th century saw the gradual crumbling of the medieval world, and it was a messy time for France, partly because the Hundred Years' War began in 1337 and English armies were a constant presence on the Continent until Joan of Arc mobilized the French imagination in 1429 and Charles VII drove them out. In 1347, a decade after the war began, the plague swept across Europe. It remained endemic for about four years and killed up to a quarter of Europe's population.

In 1356 the king of France and his son were brought to London as prisoners. The following years were marked by the Jacobins of peasant rebellions, which soon were crushed. Charles V, known as Charles the Wise, ascended to the throne in 1364 and his sensible reign lasted until 1380. His successor, Charles VI, was unbalanced and went mad in 1392.

So much for Gothic pageantry. Yet 14th-century France, beleaguered as it was, remained a land of culture and refinement. The grand period of the cathedral builders was over and monumental sculpture appears to have been on the decline, witness the elaborate ornamental structure that surrounds the choir of Notre Dame in Paris and which is tediously overdone. Fragments of monumental sculpture included in this show seem to have the same weaknesses: They are often too slack, sentimental and ornate.

On the other hand, works conceived as independent entities, such as the Madonna and Child (32 of the 119 works of sculpture in this exhibition deal with this subject) have a much greater sobriety and coherence, and one room



Courtesy romance: 14th-century casket telling the story of the Lady of Vergi.

devoted solely to this theme is a high point of the exhibition.

Still, the finest production of this unstable time seems to have been in the area of portable objects: ivory and illuminated manuscripts. Here the narrative picturesqueness and elaborateness that can be so tiresome on an architectural scale becomes fully justified and even touching. The extreme sharpness of detail that ivory allows make these small pieces exquisite expressions of an intimate sensibility.

There is naturally an abundance of religious subjects (the story of the Passion, the death of the Virgin, etc.) but also some courtly narrative, like the casket that relates the tale of the Lady of Vergi (cat. 128). This lady, the story goes, had trained her little dog to go and fetch her lover whenever her husband was away. Now the Duchess of Burgundy happened to find this lover, a knight of the Burgundian court, to her liking. She made advances in him, was repulsed and promptly went in complaint to the duke that the knight had attempted to seduce her. The duke straightforwardly drew his sword and went to have it out with the unfortunate knight who, to prove his innocence in this matter, told the duke all about his lady friend and her dog. The duke, after observing a meeting between the knight and his lady, went home and incidentally told the duchess about it. This was unfortunate for all concerned.

The duchess organized a ball, invited the lady and congratulated her on her great success in training little dogs. The lady, supposing herself betrayed, immediately withdrew to a nearby room and died on the spot. Her lover stabbed himself over her body and the duke avenged the lover by killing the duchess, after which he confessed his sins and departed for the Crusades.

This typically refined and pathetic story is related on the four sides and cover of this small box in 24 precious little scenes.

Ivory is also a favored medium for representing the Virgin and Child, the curve of the elephant's tusk coinciding nicely with the natural sway of a woman's body when she is carrying a child on one arm (six specimens in this

show). The 14th-century taste for elaborate objects also finds charming expression in pieces like the triple-tiered table fountain (32 centimeters high) that was reportedly found in a garden in Istanbul. Here we have gilded crouching lions, minute Gothic arcatures and tiny rampant dragons or naked men spouting water on eight miniature millwheels, causing 16 little sleigh-bells to tinkle and tinkle. The whole thing is elaborate beyond description and includes some delicious enamel panels.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Between the Great Japan Exhibition and its ancillaries, the mid-November "Splendors of the Gonzaga" and the early December pleasures of Chinese sculpture and Chinese jades, there is a great range of other artistic endeavor on view in London.

Haig, son of the World War I field marshal, is no Sunday painter trading on a famous family name, but a thoughtful landscapist in watercolor and oils. In his show at the Sloane International Gallery, 10 Halkin Street, West Halkin Street, S.W.1 (to Nov. 10) his watercolors have an immediate and universal appeal, but it is his oils, evocative of the Scottish landscape, and with an almost Oriental serenity, that are the true masterworks of the show.

Antoine Guillemet (1841-1918) has the great misfortune often to be confused with the Impressionist painter Guillaumin and the Art Nouveau designer of the Paris Metro entrances, Guimard. Guillemet, an impassioned pupil of Corot, painted landscapes in and around Paris; in Normandy, Brittany and the Dordogne. Examples of all these locales are to be seen at John Mitchell, 8 New Bond Street, W.1 (Nov. 3 to Nov. 14) where the first show in England of Guillemet's work has been mounted, with a splendid illustrated catalogue with a detailed chronology and introductory

biographical essay by Peter Mitchell, based on researches by Marie-Caroline Sainsaulieu.

The Maclean Gallery, 35 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1, has had the capital idea of mounting, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 18, a loan show titled "Art in the City" with paintings from the collections of the Stock Exchange and great business houses that have their headquarters in the City of London. The show includes a Bomberg and a Tom Phillips borrowed from De Beers Consolidated Mines; an Alfred Munnings from Whitbread the brewers; a selection of Scottish Colorists from Robert Fleming Holdings; landscapes by Sir William Nicholson, Charles Ginner and John Nash from the Save & Prosper Unit Trust Group; and reminders of trade in the East by Thomas Daniell and George Chinnery from India and Jardine Matheson respectively.

Another anthology show of great interest is at the Electrum Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, W.1 to Nov. 28 — "The Ring: From Antiquity to the 20th Century." The historical section begins with finger rings from ancient Egypt and classical Greece, Etruria and Rome while at the other end of the temporal scale, 44 contemporary jewelry designers worldwide have contributed new work.

Finally, a reminder that the Nicolas de Staél retrospective, reviewed at length in the International Herald Tribune when it was in Paris at the Grand Palais, is at the Tate Gallery, Millbank, S.W.1 to Nov. 29 and is assuredly not to be missed by any who care for fine contemporary painting.

Galleries in Paris

PARIS — Jean Vass (Galerie Adrien Maeght, 46 rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 29) has gradually evolved a form that is entirely modern and yet devoid of the arrogant irony that too often goes with certain modern attitudes formerly related to his own.

His large canvases are covered with a network of wandering lines and smears in a style derived from the graphic idioms of childhood.

This idiom he uses, rather as Dante used Italian, to build a subtle and charming world lit with a delicate and rather melancholy humor.

As the eye wanders through the image, it discovers all kinds of inhabitants, people, animals, palm trees, steamers. These shapes have no real importance, they are there almost by accident, and yet their presence is indispensable, keeping the viewer in a delicate and amusing state of balance between pleasure and frustration.

Philip Garel (Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 7) is showing some very large charcoal drawings depicting objects and figures in semi-darkness.

The realistic craft is very good, but Garel's use of charcoal, his mastery of the medium, is more interesting still. His world is a twilight region, mildly ominous, as things can appear in a child's eye when he wakes up in the middle of the night. This in itself is only of moderate interest, but Garel uses the theme to work on contrasts of dark and light and to give the dark a damasked effect thanks to his excellent technique.

— Michael Gibson

AUCTION SALES



Geneva

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Saturday, November 14 (Beau-Rivage)

14.00 Wine

18.00 Fine Wines

Monday, November 16 (Beau-Rivage)

11.00 Oriental Art

15.00 Porcelain

17.30 Art Nouveau/Art Déco

21.00 Art Nouveau/Art Déco

Tuesday, November 17, (Richemond)

10.30 Objects of Vertu

15.00 Russian Works of Art

20.00 Fabergé

Wednesday, November 18 (Richemond)

10.00 Clocks and Watches

15.00 Fine Silver

20.00 Magnificent Jewels

Thursday, November 19 (Richemond)

10.00 Magnificent Jewels

15.00 Magnificent Jewels

20.00 Magnificent Jewels

Friday, November 20 (Richemond)

10.00 Decorative Jewellery

Exhibition at the Hotel Richemond and the Hotel Beau-Rivage, Geneva, from Friday, November 13th, 1981

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Exit Middle East, Enter Japan

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Japan is coming in again in the auction field as the Middle East appears to be receding. There was no fanfare over "Islamic art" this month in London in contrast to last year; instead it is Sotheby's leading the show.

One of the more telling signs of the heavy emphasis on Japan is the luxurious cataloguing, including the use of color illustrations in which Sotheby's has indulged in areas where prices barely seem to justify the effort. The intention is clearly promotional — both to glamorize this particular round of sales and to leave a generally brilliant image of Japanese art offered in the new "Japanese Week." Japanese swords and sword fittings sold here this week got the first-class treatment usually reserved for important works of art, rare and costly.

While important blades can fetch enormous prices — particularly in Japan, where identification papers are handed down from one generation to another — tsubas or sword guards, are by and large on the cheap side, selling mostly between \$100 and \$300. In the Backhoff Collection sold on Tuesday there was a wide selection of wrought-iron pieces, followed by a batch of the more ornate type characterized by the introduction of polychromy in the form of copper, gold and silver applications

that came into fashion by the early 19th century.

The wrought-iron specimens, by far the boldest — their graphic design greatly influenced the Western creators of Art Nouveau — are also the cheapest because they are austere. A typical instance was a tsuba whose rim reproduced the stylized contour of the peach with a stem of leaves inside; this sold for £178. Another highly attractive tsuba with a round of three flying cranes went up to £232.

Since these pieces were neither in very good condition nor particularly rare, since tsubas were produced by thousands, such prices are enormous. In this case they respectively doubled and tripled their highest pre-sale estimates. The prices will seem even more astronomical in those who remember the happy days 20 years ago when tsubas would be sold strong together in fives and tens for the equivalent of \$50-60, with one bothering to go into detailed cataloguing.

In the meantime there has been the boom of the Japanese market, which first boosted top-quality Chinese art, then affected the very finest Japanese prints previously disregarded in Japan as export ware and gradually went all the way down to low-priced items for lower-income buyers in Japan. More than two-thirds of the lots in the tsuka sales went to the Japanese.

Oddly, no such trend was noticeable in the market for Japanese prints, where Western buyers played a major role; Wednesday's sale

was characterized by a lack of enthusiasm. Several pieces were bought in, some because the reserves were too high; a triptych by Utamaro, "Pleasure Boats Under the Ryogoku Bridge," which carried a wild estimate of £10,000, went back to its owner at £7,500.

But others should have sold and didn't. An exquisite print by Harunobu, "Murasaki Shikibu Composing a Poem," slightly trimmed but miraculously fresh in color, was bought in at £700. It is easily worth twice as much. An indication that the Japanese market is headed for continued expansion may be read in Colnaghi's decision to develop a Far Eastern department. The firm, long known for its activity in the field of high-quality Old Master paintings, was the first to set up an Islamic department, right at the beginning of the Islamic trend six years ago.

It was, and still is, headed by Michael Goeddel, who is now running the Far Eastern department. In an exhibition put together with Shirley Day Ltd., the department has included three or four striking pieces of Japanese sculpture. A 14th-century wooden figure of a six-armed deity of Tantric Buddhism or a small gilt bronze of the Lord Buddha of the 13th century is of a kind that hardly ever turns up on the Western market.

While these pieces cannot be considered characteristic of what is offered for sale, they are suitable symbols of the new line of interest now polarizing the attention of leading galleries and auction houses.

German Painting Flaunts Its Energy

by David Galloway

DUSSELDORF — With each new season this capital city of the most populous, prosperous state in West Germany consolidates its role as art center of the nation. Until recently, however, one evaluated the significance of Düsseldorf and of Cologne, its rival in the south, in terms of the merchandising and exhibiting of art. Few home-grown products showed up in the local markets, and many of those were anemic and derivative; painting, above all, seemed in deepest hibernation.

One of the first official indications of the extraordinary renaissance of West German painting came in last year's "Nene Wilden" exhibition in Aachen. Many of those few wild oats were consciously exploring the aborted inheritance of Expressionism, reshaping it to a contemporary vision.

But above all, they stressed the need for a new — or renewed — spontaneity. Their vigorous, sometimes aggressive canvases represent but one aspect of the amazing flowering of painterly talent in Germany. The median age of the artists is 30, and the decade of the 1980s already seems powerfully stamped by their

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Symbol	Stock	Div.	Price	72 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	72 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	72 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	72 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E
274 USFO	C	3.20	74.4	504.476	416	426	+ 4	—	—	184	154	154	+ 16	—	—	134	116	116	+ 16	—	—	104	85	85	+ 16	—	—
459 UG	A	4.00	14.4	526	524	526	+ 4	—	—	418	26	26	+ 16	—	—	218	194	194	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
459 UG	C	4.00	14.4	526	526	526	+ 4	—	—	418	26	26	+ 16	—	—	218	194	194	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
459 UG	U	4.00	14.4	526	526	526	+ 4	—	—	418	26	26	+ 16	—	—	218	194	194	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
716 Ultex	C	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
716 Ultex	M	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
716 Ultex	S	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
202 Ultex	E	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
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202 Ultex	AC	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
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202 Ultex	AG	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
202 Ultex	AH	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
202 Ultex	AI	2.40	7.1	181	176	176	+ 16	—	—	229	164	164	+ 16	—	—	124	114	114	+ 16	—	—	104	93	93	+ 16	—	—
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing of Wall Street.

Month Stock	No.	Symbol	Div.	P/E	52W.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
1 Month Stock	1	AAC-A		24	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	2	AAV		24	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	3	AIC Ph		120	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	+ .5	.5	+ 20%
1 Month Stock	4	AZL		48	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	+ .2	.2	+ 6%
1 Month Stock	5	AZL ph		48	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	+ .2	.2	+ 6%
1 Month Stock	6	ABCO		1017	1133	1133	1088	1088	+ 25	25	+ 2%
1 Month Stock	7	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	8	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	9	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	10	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	11	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	12	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	13	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	14	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	15	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	16	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	17	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	18	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	19	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	20	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	21	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	22	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	23	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	24	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	25	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	26	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	27	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	28	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	29	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	30	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	31	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	32	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	33	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	34	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	35	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	36	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	37	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	38	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	39	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	40	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	41	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	42	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	43	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	44	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	45	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	46	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	47	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	48	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	49	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	50	ADM		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	51	CNB		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	52	CNA		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	53	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	54	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	55	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	56	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	57	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	58	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	59	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	60	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	61	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	62	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	63	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	64	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	65	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	66	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	67	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	68	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	69	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	70	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	71	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	72	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	73	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	74	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	75	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	76	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	77	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	78	CNC		11	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	+ .5	.5	+ 4%
1 Month Stock	79</										

JULY 10 1982

Sorting Out an Untidy Series

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The 1981 baseball championship of North America, such as it is, belongs to the Los Angeles Dodgers. They won it in an untidy World Series following a double round of playoffs following a lacerated season with its heart cut out.

Hardly had the last fly ball settled into Ken Landreaux's glove before George Steinbrenner, the left-hook artist who owns the Yankees, issued a formal "apology" to the people of New York for his team's performance. The grueling implication was clear. This had been the Yankees' failure, not the Dodgers' success. Then, belatedly if not grudgingly, the Yankee owner congratulated Peter O'Malley and his organization. We may have seen, somewhere, a shabbier loser.

It had not been great baseball, but there was no fainting Tom Lasorda's Dodgers. After losing the first two games, they swept four in a row and came from behind in every one. In the mini-playoff for the championship of the National League West against Houston and the pennant playoff with Montreal, they lost two early games and, facing sudden death, came on to win three straight in one case, two straight in the other.

"The team character showed through," said Jerry Reuss, a bottle of champagne clutched in his big paw, his blond hair soaked with beer.

"Maybe we're too swell-headed

to believe what others say when we're down," said Rick Monday. "Maybe we're too dumb to grasp the gravity of the situation."

"I also want to assure you," read George Steinbrenner's message to the fans, "that we will be at work immediately to prepare for 1982."

In other words, step back and watch the heads fall.

Perhaps the first to go, in the judgment of some versed in Steinbrenner lore, will be Bob Lemon, the faithful servant who

RED SMITH

moves in and out as manager according to the boss's whim. "He owns the boat," Lemon has said. "I'm just riding on it."

After the Yankees had won the American League pennant and taken a two-game lead in the final round, Steinbrenner said Lemon could write his own ticket with the organization. Then he saw his mienions run the bases like donkeys, bunt horribly and leave a sickening total of 54 runners on the bases.

And after the last game, Steinbrenner was not the only one second-guessing Lemon. Tommy John was pitching a 1-1 tie with Bert Hooton when his turn at bat came up in the fourth inning with two Yankees on base and two out. Trying to break the tie, Lemon called on Bobby Murcer to hit for the pitcher.

It was early for such a change, and John was seen storming back

and forth in the dugout, gesticulating. Murder fled out.

"What did Tommy John say when you hit for him?" Lemon was asked.

"He said, 'I hope you've got somebody in the bullpen who can hold 'em,'" Bob said. "I said, 'So do I.' He didn't."

He was also asked about keeping Dave Winfield in the third slot in the batting order with Winfield getting only one single in 22 times at bat.

"He could have come out of it any moment," Lemon said, "any game or any at-bat. He was one of those who got us here. You go home with the guy that brought you."

Steinbrenner may not necessarily concur with that view.

Unexpectedly Quiet

For a club that had lost four straight World Series, to go with the Yankees, and had now made off with its first in 16 years, the Dodgers were unexpectedly quiet in their clubhouse.

The room was a jungle of television cameras and cables, but unlike the celebrating teams that spray one another with champagne, these guys drank their domestic bubbly and seemed to enjoy it. The carpeting was fairly dry. Somebody shook a bottle and aimed it at Jerry Reuss but he protested. "Pour beer on me," he said. "That's all right. Don't waste this."

Just then Mike Scioscia got a garden hose from the shower room and turned its spray on the clubhouse. Some Dodgers fled. Some howled with laughter.

"This is the end of a very sentimental journey," Steve Garvey said. "The infamy may not be all together another year. For me it's been 25 years of blood and sweat and pain and I admit there were tears in my eyes tonight. I think the two home runs Sunday started to tell us this was our year."

A Pitcher's Role

Somebody told Reuss it was his pitching that made victory possible. Jerry won a five-hitter in Sunday's fifth game to put the Dodgers in front, three victories to two.

"I always wanted to play in a World Series," Jerry said, "and now we've won one. I'm happy I was a part of it, but I'm happiest the team won."

"This is the latest they ever played the summer game," a man said to Monday. "Did it seem to you like the longest season?"

"It did when we were behind in those playoffs," Monday said. "We were up to our armpits in alligators for two weeks."

Spencer Haywood's Exile Is Over



Tom Lasorda, the Dodger manager, with a souvenir of New York in October.

Batting and Pitching Summaries

NEW YORK

	W	L	T	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	K	SO	BB/K
Borodato	18	1	2	30	26	28	2	2	2	21	1	1	27	0.03
Murphy	15	2	3	30	26	29	2	2	2	22	2	2	29	0.07
Whitfield	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Piniella	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Johnston	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Nettles	18	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Carrizo	21	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Milbourne	20	2	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Gordley	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Devis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Gossage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Gamble	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
John	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Marner	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Brown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Richter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Frazier	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Moncrief	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Jackson	12	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Robertson	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Footz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
McDonald	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
LaRoche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Totals	122	24	4	1	22	22	2	2	2	22	2	2	2	0.08

Pitching Summary

	W	L	T	IP	SH	HR	BB	SO	BB/SO
Gordon	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0.00
Doris	2	1	0	12	12	1	0	12	0.08
Gossage	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	10	0.00
John	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Richter	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Frazier	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Moncrief	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Jackson	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Robertson	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Footz	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
McDonald	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
LaRoche	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.00
Totals	122	24	4	1	22	22	2	2	0.08

Pitching Summary

Score by Innings

Los Angeles (M) 307 127 438 - 27
New York (A) 304 112 323 - 22

LOS—Los Angeles 44, New York 44. New York 54, SB—Murphy, Pinella, Lopes, Lewis, W., Whisen, Landreaux, Schmitz, Hayes, Russell, R., Baker, Rodriguez, Walker, Yester, HOF—Richter (Guerrier), by Gossage (C), PB—Cornejo, A—330L.

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